



The Association of Chinese Criminology and Criminal Justice in the US

Newsletter 2019, No. 15

In this issue:

Welcome	1
2019 ACCCJ Meeting Highlights	2
Getting to know Wan-Ning Bao	4
Good News from Members	9
Recent Publications	12
Summer Delegations	33

WELCOME

Welcome to the ACCCJUS newsletter No. 15! Besides the good old columns of “Good news from members” and “Recent publications”, this issue also includes “Featured professor” and highlights on the 2019 ACCCJ Summer delegations. We are thankful for your support and contributions to ACCCJ.

2019 ACCCJ MEETING HIGHLIGHTS

2019-2010 Board Directors:

President 会长:

Bill Hebenton 毕儿, University of Manchester

President-elect 当选会长:

Bin Liang 梁斌, Oklahoma State University

Treasurer 财务长:

Siyu Liu 刘思羽, Penn State Harrisburg

Board Directors:

Shi Yan 严实, Arizona State University

Luye Li 李露叶, SUNY Polytechnic Institute

Jessica Li 李紫媚, Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Xiaojin Chen 陈晓进 Tulane University

2019 Jiang-Land-Wang Outstanding paper Award

Recipients:



Shuai Wei, University of Cambridge

Gendered Justice in China: Victim-Offender Mediation as the “Different Voice” of Female Judges



Weidi Liu, University of Massachusetts, Lowell (Honorable Mention)

Situational Action Theory and School Bullying: A Case in the Far East

Congratulations Shuai and Weid!!

ACCCJ at ASC 2019 in San Francisco, CA

ACCCJ hosted the following events at the American Society of Criminology's 75th Annual Conference

Thematic Panels:

ACCCJ Law, Crime and Self Control in China
Wed, Nov 13, 8:00 to 9:20am, Marriott Marquis, Nob Hill D, Lower B2 Level

ACCCJ Police and Security in China
Wed, Nov 13, 2:00 to 3:20pm, Marriott Marquis, Juniper, B2 Level

The Future of Rural Crime Scholarship in China
Thu, Nov 14, 11:00am to 12:20pm, Marriott Marquis, Soma, Area 3, 2nd Level

ACCCJ Empirical Research on Chinese Societies

Thu, Nov 14, 5:00 to 6:20pm, Marriott Marquis, Foothill G1, 2nd Level

Meetings:

ACCCJ Annual General Meeting. Wed, Nov 13, 5:00 to 6:20pm

ACCCJ Board Meeting (open to all ACCCJ members).
Thu, Nov 14, 5:00 to 6:20pm



Getting to know Dr. Wan-Ning Bao



Biography

My name is Wan-Ning Bao and I am a professor in the Department of Sociology at Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis (IUPUI). I earned my PhD at Iowa State University (ISU) in 1997 and worked as a postdoctoral research associate at the Institute for Social and Behavioral Research of ISU. I joined the Sociology faculty at IUPUI in 1999 and have been teaching courses in Criminology and Victimology. My teaching pedagogy has heavily involved components in service learning and study abroad. With my research interests in juvenile delinquency in China, criminological theories, family and adolescent development, I have published articles in journals such as *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, *Youth and Society*, and *Journal of Marriage and the Family*. As a pioneer

effort, my research applies Agnew's General Strain Theory (GST) in the study of juvenile delinquency in contemporary China. As a result of both my quantitative and qualitative studies of over a decade in China, I published a book entitled "Delinquent Youth in a Transforming China: A Generation of Strain" in the book series *Palgrave Advances in Criminology and Criminal Justice in Asia* by Palgrave Macmillan, UK in 2018.

1. Thinking about your career in criminology/criminal justice, what and who have been the greatest influences on you? (it may be an inspirational school teacher, university teacher, or supervisor who helped shape your interest in criminology or your later ideas and research)

Although my collaborative research experience with professors at ISU laid a solid foundation for my later research endeavor, my independent research career at IUPUI has been mostly inspired and guided by Dr. Robert Agnew, the author of *General Strain Theory*. Unlike many others who have established strong professional bonds through co-authorship in publications, I have never published with Bob. Indeed, his immense influence on me and my research took another form of support and mentoring. In 2000, I launched the first research project to test GST in China. The development of the project included three phases. From designing the project for a survey, to developing interview questions and then landing on a book project, Bob most generously offered his thoughtful suggestions and insightful comments. In addition to his prompt responses to my questions in email, he always managed to set aside time from his very busy schedule at every annual criminology conference, meeting with me and exchanging research ideas. He has brought me the courage and confidence that I needed to keep the project moving forward. His invaluable help and mentorship is greatly appreciated.

2. Thinking back, what was your biggest challenge during graduate studies in criminology/criminal justice? How did you overcome this challenge?

As I was looking back, the most challenging and difficult time during my graduate studies was when I was wrestling with two fast approaching deadlines, one was for the statistical analyses of two professors' manuscripts and the other was for my own PhD comprehensive test. The great amount of pressure as a graduate student and at the same time a research assistant is a well-known fact, but always taken for granted by most. For some, it is this kind of heightened role conflict that motivates and drives them to cultivating and testing their intellectual capability to the maximum, leading to a greater sense of accomplishment at the end. For me, however, it became such an overbearing stressor at that time, resulting in virtually "mental breakdown." I couldn't sleep for days and fell from a bicycle, with my knees being badly bruised. For the first time (in my six years' graduate study), I acknowledged, though unwillingly and painfully, my physical and mental boundary. This is actually a good thing, as I recall right now, because at this point, I started seeking support and help. As a result, one professor postponed his deadline for the analysis and the other took over some work on his own. This has taught me a lesson in life. While working hard is a key to success, awareness of human limitations and seeking help during challenging times is certainly too crucial to ignore.

3. If you were compelled to identify a key book in criminology/criminal justice field which you would recommend to all students (and fellow academics) to read, what would it be? Why?

In teaching criminology class, I constantly change reading

materials for students, but Reiman's *The Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Prison* stays on the list. I like the book not because it is an easy reader, as most people prefer, but on the contrary, it is a challenging piece, especially for undergraduate students. Theoretically, it is an excellent contemporary master piece embedded in long-established conflict theory and Marx's radical theory at best. Empirically, it represents a most systematic and in-depth study of economic inequality and bias against the poor in the American justice system from start to finish, and even in the legislature before the process.

Through the lens of the poor, the book demonstrates the failure of the American justice system from legal, sociological, and moral perspectives. The system serves the interests of the rich and powerful while conveying a misleading notion that the real threat to Americans comes from the bottom of society rather than the top. With powerful, thought-provoking arguments and illustrations, the book makes you think. It is a commendable book, especially for graduate students in Criminology/Criminal Justice. Of course, you can always adopt part of it to fit your teaching needs.

4. What would be your practical advice to potential graduate students entering the field?

We all embrace the importance of research experience in graduate school as we prepare for our future career. The research experience can not only help us gain the knowledge and skills essential in conducting our future research, but also shape our "research personality" that would persist over time and across situations. After working with many professors in graduate school, I feel like I have learned just as much how to do research as how to be a good scholar (and a better person, too).

Examples of “research personality” may include openness (creativeness, drive for new ideas), conscientiousness (carefulness, punctuality, self-discipline, hardworking), extraversion (effective communication, honesty, social skills) and agreeableness (willingness to accept others’ suggestions, humbleness, patience, flexibility). These research personality traits can make you a productive scholar and also a desirable research team member as they not only predict your performance and productivity, but also show your collegiality and professionalism, which are essential in collaborative research.

5. What do you think are the key challenges facing the discipline of criminology/criminal justice now and in the near future?

I would begin with my regret for not being able to conduct a comparative study of delinquency between US and China to test major theories in Western criminology. Although most publications, including mine, have statements and discussions from a comparative perspective, few research project has been designed and conducted purely for the comparative purpose. Comparative quantitative research was almost impossible decades ago due to huge cultural differences and thus incomparable nature of samples, contexts, and even key theoretical terms. However, as a result of the social changes in the past 40 years in China, many social, economic and cultural parameters in the two countries have started to bear similar exploratory power for crime and delinquency. In addition, this presents a historical moment favorable for creative and groundbreaking research endeavors.

6. How do you like to spend your leisure time?

When not working, I love to spend time with friends. I enjoy gardening, cooking, decorating my house, and listening to Chinese music. I have compiled a long list of books, both in Chinese and English, to read and that will be one of the most desirable things to do after retirement.

Call for Applications:**Associate/Assistant Professor in Criminology**

(Ref. No.: FSS/DSOC/AAP/10/2019)

The University of Macau (UM) is the only public comprehensive university in Macao. Leveraging this unique advantage, UM aims to establish itself as a world-class university with regional characteristics. English is its working language. In recent years, UM has seen a significant development in and a rising international recognition for its teaching, research, and community service. It has implemented a unique '4-in-1' education model that integrates discipline-specific education, general education, research and internship education, and community and peer education. Combining this model with the largest residential college system in Asia, UM provides all-round education to students. In addition, it recruits outstanding scholars from around the world to create a multilingual and multicultural learning environment for students. With the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and the new initiatives of the university to boost cutting-edge research and interdisciplinary programmes, UM embraces unprecedented opportunities for development, and offers bright career prospect to professionals in different areas.

The Department of Sociology of the Faculty of Social Sciences invites applications for the position of Associate/Assistant Professor in Criminology. The department offers Bachelor, Master, and PhD programmes in Sociology and Criminology, has a productive and diverse faculty drawn from many parts of the world, including the United States, Netherlands, Mainland China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Macau. We have a strong research portfolio focusing on comparative criminology, policing, substance abuse, juvenile delinquency, intimate partner violence, migration, demography, political sociology, child and

Page 7 of 35

adolescent development, and quantitative research methods. More information about the department is available at the UM website: <https://soc.fss.um.edu.mo/>.

Qualifications

Applicants must have completed the PhD degree by the start date of appointment, and must have a scholarly record of research, or demonstrate high research potential. Applicants should also have teaching experience, or be able to demonstrate teaching effectiveness. Area of specialization is criminology in general, but preference may be given to applicants with sociology background whose research and teaching expertise are related to criminological theory, sociological theory, and mixed research methods.

The selected candidate is expected to assume duty in August 2020

Remuneration

A taxable annual remuneration starting from MOP800,800 (approximately USD98,860) for Assistant Professor and from MOP985,600 (approximately USD121,680) for Associate Professor will be commensurate with the successful applicants' academic qualification and relevant professional experience. The current local maximum income tax rate is 12% but is effectively around 5% - 7% after various discretionary exemptions. Apart from competitive remuneration, UM offers a wide range of benefits, such as medical insurance, provident fund, on campus accommodation/housing allowance and other subsidies. Further details on our package are available at: https://www.um.edu.mo/admo/vacancy_faq/.

Application Procedure

Applicants should visit <https://career.admo.um.edu.mo/> for more details, and apply ONLINE. Review of applications will commence on December 1, 2019 and continue until the position is filled. Applicants may consider their applications not successful if they are not invited for an interview within 3 months of application.

Human Resources Section, Office of Administration
University of Macau, Av. da Universidade, Taipa, Macau,
China

Website: <https://career.admo.um.edu.mo/> ;

Email: vacancy@um.edu.mo

Tel: +853 8822 8578;

Fax: +853 8822 2412

The effective position and salary index are subject to the Personnel Statute of the University of Macau in force. The University of Macau reserves the right not to appoint a candidate. Applicants with less qualification and experience can be offered lower positions under special circumstances.

Note:

****Personal data provided by applicants will be kept confidential and used for recruitment purpose only*

****Under the equal condition of qualifications and experience, priority will be given to Macao permanent residents*

GOOD NEWS FROM MEMBERS

Congratulations to our members for their productivity and contribution! (Reported in the order of submission)

Awards/Grants/News

Dr. Siyu Liu and Dr. Jonathan Lee at Penn State Harrisburg won a research grant from Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD), "Rise Uptown: A school and community inclusive approach to reduce crime and violence", project date May 2020-June 2022.

Dr. Yue Yuan (external grant). Principal Investigator. Neighborhood Crime Survey: An Examination of the Relationship between Immigration and Victimization (2020-2022). Funding opportunity number: NIJ- 2019-15588, National Institute of Justice (\$1,020,671 awarded, Co-PI Chris Melde).

Captain Jennifer D. Griffin, Ph.D. (Delaware State Police & University of Delaware) was an invited speaker and presented "Human Trafficking from the Indo- Pacific Region to the U.S. - Challenges for local law enforcement." on November 12, 2019, at the "2019 Taiwan Western Asia Forum on Regional Security and Transnational Crime.

Dr. Ling Ren (external grant), 2019-2020. Principal Investigator, An Evaluation of Proactive Prosecutorial Response to Domestic Violence in Montgomery County, Texas. Jointly funded by the Montgomery County District Attorney's Office, Texas and Sam Houston State University.

Dr. Min Xie has been awarded a grant from NIJ to study

immigration and crime. The award will support collaborative research with Co-PI, Eric Baumer, Penn State University, and the Migration Policy Institute in Washington, DC.

Dr. Hua Zhong won the 2019 Outstanding Article Award for American Society of Criminology (co-authored with Darrell Steffensmeier and Yunmei Lu).

Dr. Beidi Dong was featured in the February 2019 newsletter of the Crime and Justice Research Alliance (CJRA). Here is the link: <https://mailchi.mp/b2ed4c0f4d1b/cjra-newsletter-february-2019>

Dr. Meng Ru Shih graduated from the University of Texas at Dallas this August and got an offer working in the Department of Criminal Justice at the University of Louisiana at Lafayette.

Members' publications

Tahamont, S., Jelveh, Z., Chalfin, A., Yan, S., & Hansen, B. (2019). Administrative data linking and statistical power problems in randomized experiments. National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) Working Paper 25657.

Yan, S. (2020). Estimating the size of plea discounts: Why does it matter? In C. Spohn & P. K. Brennan (Eds.), Handbook on sentencing policies and practices in the 21st century, The ASC Division on Corrections & Sentencing's Handbook Series (Vol. 4, pp. 188-207). New York, NY: Routledge.

Robertson, M. P., Hinde, R. L., & Lavee, J. (forthcoming, 2019). Analysis of official deceased organ donation data casts doubt on credibility of China's organ transplant reform. BMC Medical Ethics.

Chen, X., & Rafail, P. (forthcoming, 2019). Do Housing Vacancies Induce More Crime? A Spatiotemporal Regression Analysis. *Crime & Delinquency*.

Luo, Xiaoshuang, Cyrus Schleifer, and Christopher Hill. (2019). Police Income and Occupational Gender Inequality. *Police Quarterly* 22(4):481-510.

Peng, Xinlin, Xiaoshuang Luo, and Jian Li. (2019). Difficulties and Countermeasures of Criminal Regulation of Illegal Fundraising Behavior on Online P2P Lending Platforms. *International Journal of Legal Discourse* 4(1):47-68.

Gyeongseok Oh*, Ling Ren, & Phil He. (2019). Social disorder and residence-based fear of crime: The differential mediating effects of police effectiveness. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 63, 1-11. (* Denotes a graduate student co-author)

Cao, Liqun and Shaochen Du. 2018. China study in the international perspective. *Tsinghua Sociology Review* (in Chinese: 以国际化视野做中国研究: 社会学研究的去魅与回归, 《清华社会学评论》) 10: 1-12.

Cao, Liqun and Amanda Graham. 2019. The measurement of legitimacy: A rush to judgment? *Asian Journal of Criminology*. Online First, October 24, 2019.

Cao, Liqun and Yuning Wu. 2019. Confidence in the police by race: Taking stock and charting new directions. *Police Practice & Research* 20 (1): 3-11.

Lee, Heeuk, Liqun Cao, David Kim, and Youngki Woo. 2019. Police contacts and confidence in the police in a medium-sized city. *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice* 56: 70-78.

Stack, Steve and Liqun Cao. 2019. Social integration and indigenous suicidality. *Archives of Suicide Research*, forthcoming (accepted on December 21, 2018).

Wu, Yuning and Liqun Cao. 2018. Race/ethnicity, discrimination, and confidence in order institutions. *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management* 41 (6): 704-720.

Zhang, Shan-gen, Liqun Cao, Yuning Wu, and Feng Li. Demystifying confidence in different levels of the police: Evidence from Shanghai, China. *Policing & Society* (online first on July 25, 2018).

Ziv, Ronen, Amanda Graham, and Liqun Cao. 2019. America first? Trump, crime, and justice internationally. *Victims & Offenders* 14 (8): 997-1009.

Bin Liang (2019), Legal Treatment of Foreign Drug Offenders who Face Capital Punishment in China. *East Asian Policy*, 11(3), 107-119.

Bin Liang, Jianhong Liu, & Hong Lu (2019). Variability of Death Penalty Attitude in China: An Empirical Test of the Marshall Hypotheses. *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 72(3), 269-302 (DOI: 10.1007/s10611-018-9809-4).

Jianhong Liu & Bin Liang (2019). A Case Study of Chinese Netizens' Opinions on Capital Punishment: Diversity, Rationale, and Interaction. *Modern China*, 45(6), 666-692 (DOI: 10.1177/0097700418819833).

Hong Lu, Tereza Trejbalova, & Bin Liang (2019). Proceduralism, Political Embeddedness, and Death Penalty Lawyers in China. *The China Quarterly*, 238, 353-374 (DOI: 10.1017/S0305741018001790).

Sun, Ivan, Han, Ziqiang, Wu, Yuning, & Farmer, Ashley. (2019). Trust in police in rural China: A comparison between villagers and local officials. *Asian Journal of Criminology*, 14, 241-258.

Sun, Ivan, Wu, Yuning, Liu, Jianhong, & Van Craen, Maarten. (2019). Institutional procedural justice and street procedural justice in Chinese policing: The mediating role of moral alignment. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, 52, 272-290.

Zhong, Hua & Yunran Zhang. Forthcoming. "Social Control of Crime in Asia". *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Criminology and Criminal Justice*. Oxford University Press.

Xia, Yiwei, Tianji Cai, and Hua Zhong. 2019 "Effect of Judges' Gender on Rape Sentencing: A Data Mining Approach to Analyze Judgment Documents." *China Review* 19 (2): 125-49.

Lin Peng, Yuan Xu, Hua Zhong, Tai Wei Lim, and Fengshi Wu. 2018. "Chronic Non-compliance and Ineffective Enforcement in Guangzhou". *China Policy Journal* 1(1).

Jiang, Bin, C. N. S. Mak, Hua, Zhong & C.J. Webster. 2018. "From broken windows to perceived routine activities: Examining impacts of environmental interventions on perceived safety of urban alleys." *Frontiers in psychology* (9): 2450.

Jamie L. Flexon, Stewart J. D'Alessio, Lisa Stolzenberg & Richard G. Greenleaf (2019) *Interracial Encounters with the*

Police: Findings from the NCVS Police-Public Contact Survey, *Journal of Ethnicity in Criminal Justice*, DOI: 10.1080/15377938.2019.1646688

Beard, J., Jacoby, S., James, R., Dong, B., Maher, Z., Goldberg, A., & Morrison, C. (2019; in press). Examining mass shootings from a neighborhood perspective: An analysis of multiple-casualty events and media reporting in Philadelphia, United States. *Preventive Medicine*.

Dong, B., Morrison, C., Branas, C. Richmond, T., & Wiebe, D. (2019; online first). As violence unfolds: A space-time study of situational triggers of violent victimization among urban youth. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10940-019-09419-8>

Augustyn, M., Ward, J., Krohn, M., & Dong, B. (2019). Criminal justice contact across generations: Assessing the intergenerational labeling hypothesis. *Journal of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology*, 5, 137-175.

Guangzhen Wu & Ming Wen (2019), "Predicting three dimensions of police officer stress: does rural or urban setting matter?", *Policing: An International Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/PIJPSM-03-2019-0042>

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

This section includes a collection of titles, authors, and abstracts of publications on China during May 2019 – November 2019.

Chinese Strategy for De-radicalization

Zhou, Z. (2019). Chinese strategy for de-radicalization. *Terrorism & Political Violence*, 31(6), 1187-1209.

China is fighting a tough battle against separatist terrorism perpetrated by militant Muslim Uyghurs in the far-western region of Xinjiang. De-radicalization is one of the policies the authorities in Xinjiang have recently taken to address the upsurge in terrorist violence. This paper consists of five parts. The first part deals with the background against which the de-radicalization strategy was conceived and developed. The second part discusses several major approaches to the strategy such as "five keys," "four prongs," "three contingents," "two hands," and "one rule." The third part presents custodial, post-imprisonment, and social programs for targeting three groups of people: imprisoned radicals, released radicals, as well as those who are radicalized but not prosecuted. The fourth part describes programs for engaging communities in order to win over politically reliable people from civil society for support in de-radicalization. The last part draws a conclusion regarding the characteristics of, effectiveness of, controversies over, and future of the Chinese de-radicalization campaign.

Validation of a Chinese Version of the Attitudes Toward Prisoners Scale

Chui, W. H., & Cheng, K. K. (2019). Validation of a Chinese version of the attitudes toward prisoners scale. *The Prison Journal*, 99(5), 614-635.

Using a Hong Kong-sourced sample of participants, this study set out to validate the Chinese version of the Attitudes Toward Prisoners (ATP-C) Scale and evaluate its psychometric properties. To provide further evidence for the ATP-C Scale's validity, it was then administered to three groups varying in their volunteering experience in Hong Kong. Exploratory factor analysis revealed a four-factor structure that differs from the unidimensional model proposed by the scale developers. Cronbach's alpha values were satisfactory for all four subscales, and construct validity of the ATP-C Scale was also assessed with a second sample of participants. Implications for the assessment of attitudes toward prisoners away from a one-dimensional spectrum and further directions for cross-cultural studies on related topics are discussed.

Youth Parasympathetic Functioning Moderates Relations between Cumulative Family Risk and Internalizing Behaviors

Benito-Gomez, M., Fletcher, A. C., & Buehler, C. (2019). Youth parasympathetic functioning moderates relations between cumulative family risk and internalizing behaviors. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 48(11), 2307-2322.

Problematic family functioning places young adolescents at risk for internalizing behaviors. However, not all adolescents who experience family risk develop internalizing behaviors during early adolescence. Informed by a cumulative risk perspective, the current study examined whether associations between cumulative family risk, as well as particular family risk domains, and youth internalizing behaviors are moderated by youth parasympathetic reactivity. Participants include 68 young adolescents in 6th grade. Youth were 56% female, 41% African American, and 54% European American. For young adolescents who experienced higher change in respiratory sinus arrhythmia during a challenge/stressor task, greater cumulative family risk, exposure to more family risk domains, and several particular risk factors (maternal psychological well-being, marital/family system risk), were associated with higher levels of internalizing behaviors. The findings from this study demonstrate that the extent to which both particular family risk factors and cumulative family risk place youth at increased risk for internalizing behaviors depends on youth's parasympathetic functioning.

Companionship Patterns and Emotional States During Social Interactions for Adolescents With and Without Siblings

Wikle, J. S., Ackert, E., & Jensen, A. C. (2019). Companionship patterns and emotional states during social interactions for adolescents with and without siblings. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 48(11), 2190-2206.

For decades, researchers and the general public have debated whether children without siblings differ from children with siblings in ways that are meaningful for development. One

area that is underexplored in the literature on only children versus children with siblings concerns time use and emotional states in alone time and in social interactions. Resource dilution theory and the prior literature suggests that adolescent only children and adolescents with siblings may differ in some social interactions, such as in time with parents, but not in others, such as in time alone, due to offsetting effects or the universality of certain experiences among adolescents. This study tested these arguments by comparing companionship patterns and four emotional states (happiness, sadness, stress, and meaningfulness) among adolescents (ages 15–18) without siblings (N= 465) and adolescents with siblings (N= 2513) in the nationally representative American Time Use Survey (2003–2017). Relative to adolescents with siblings, adolescents without siblings spent more time alone, similar amounts of time with peers, and more time exclusively with parents. Only children were not as happy when spending time alone and with peers as adolescents with siblings, but their emotions in these settings were not more negative or less meaningful. In most other social interactions, emotional states were similar between adolescents with and without siblings. These findings show that adolescents with and without siblings differed mainly in their companionship patterns within the household and in their levels of happiness when alone and with peers.

Father–Adolescent Conflict and Adolescent Symptoms: The Moderating Roles of Father Residential Status and Type

Little, S. A., Germeroth, C., & Garber, J. (2019). Father–Adolescent conflict and adolescent symptoms: The moderating roles of father residential status and type. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 28(11), 3193-3206.

Objective

The purpose of this study was to examine if the longitudinal associations between father–adolescent conflict and both externalizing and internalizing symptoms in youth were moderated by fathers’ residential status (i.e., whether or not he lived in the home) and type of residential father (i.e., biological or step).

Methods

Adolescents (N = 146) completed a measure about conflict with their father or stepfather in 8th and 9th grade. At the same time points, mothers completed measures about the youths’ externalizing and internalizing symptoms.

Results

The association between 8th grade conflict and 9th grade externalizing symptoms was moderated by fathers’ residential status. Conflict with fathers in 8th grade was positively associated with 9th grade externalizing symptoms when youths resided with their father (biological and stepfathers were included); in contrast, higher levels of father–adolescent conflict were associated with lower levels of subsequent externalizing symptoms when fathers did not live with the youth. Externalizing symptoms in 8th grade did not significantly predict father–adolescent conflict in grade 9. Regarding internalizing symptoms, the association between father–adolescent conflict in 8th grade and internalizing symptoms in 9th grade was moderated by father’s residential status; conflict predicted higher levels of internalizing symptoms when the biological father lived elsewhere. Higher levels of 8th grade internalizing symptoms also significantly predicted greater conflict between adolescents and their fathers in 9th grade for residential fathers only.

Conclusions

The associations among adolescent emotional and behavioral outcomes and paternal-child relationship qualities vary with symptom type and family structures and, thus, warrant further comprehensive study.

Perceived Stress and Life Satisfaction: A Multiple Mediation Model of Self-control and Rumination

Zheng, Y., Zhou, Z., Liu, Q., Yang, X., & Fan, C. (2019). Perceived stress and life satisfaction: A multiple mediation model of self-control and rumination. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 28(11), 3091-3097.

Objectives

Previous research has documented that perceived stress is negatively associated with adolescent life satisfaction. However, the mediating mechanisms underlying this relation are largely unknown. The present study tested whether self-control and rumination mediate the link between perceived stress and adolescents’ lower life satisfaction.

Methods

A sample of 1196 senior high school students (ages 13–19, 54% boys) completed questionnaires regarding demographics, perceived stress, self-control, rumination and life satisfaction.

Results

After controlling for gender, the results indicated that: (a) perceived stress was negatively associated with life satisfaction; (b) both self-control and rumination partially mediated the link between perceived stress and life

satisfaction in a parallel pattern; and (c) self-control and rumination also sequentially mediated the relation between perceived stress and life satisfaction.

Conclusions

The current study advances our understanding of how perceived stress might lead to poor life satisfaction. Furthermore, the multiple mediation analysis reveals that self-control and rumination can not only in parallel, but also sequentially mediate the relation between perceived stress and life satisfaction.

Building Resilience in Transcultural Adolescents: an Evaluation of a Group Program

Khawaja, N. G., & Ramirez, E. (2019). Building resilience in transcultural adolescents: An evaluation of a group program. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 28(11), 2977-2987.

Objectives

This study investigates the effectiveness of Building Resilience in Transcultural Australians (BRiTA Futures) for Adolescents, a strengths-based group intervention developed to build the resilience of culturally and linguistically diverse adolescents who experience acculturation in the context of their migration and resettlement journey.

Methods

The present study examined the effectiveness of the intervention using qualitative and quantitative procedures. Two hundred and twenty-nine participants (age range 12–20 years) took part in the intervention, offered to them in 3

formats (weekly, over 4 weeks or 2–3 full days). They completed pre and post questionnaires measuring wellbeing and resilience associated with acculturation processes. The participants as well as the facilitators of the intervention completed open-ended questionnaires about the process and short-term impact of the intervention.

Results

A series of analyses of variances indicated an overall improvement in participants' wellbeing and resilience associated with the acculturation process. However, this improvement was not influenced by the format of the intervention, gender, visa status (refugee versus migrant), or duration of stay in Australia.

Conclusions

The qualitative data highlighted new skills learned by the participants as well areas for further improvements. The application of the intervention in school and community settings is discussed.

Prisons as Schools: Inmates' Participation in Vocational and Academic Programs in Chinese Prisons

Yunhan, Z., Messner, S. F., Liu, J., & Cheng, J. (2019). Prisons as schools: Inmates' participation in vocational and academic programs in chinese prisons. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 63(15-16), 2713-2740.

Although the idea of criminal rehabilitation in China has a long history, research on offender rehabilitation in contemporary China is limited. Although Chinese scholars generally agree that rehabilitation through correctional education helps inmates with social reintegration and reduces recidivism, few have examined factors associated with prisoners' participation in such programs. Building on relevant theory and studies in Western societies, this study examines how Chinese prisoners' participation in vocational and academic programs is associated with a range of push and pull factors. Our research questions are addressed with binary and multinomial logistic regressions based on a unique prisoner data set collected in Zhejiang, China. Results show that some factors found to affect inmate participation in the West failed to demonstrate significant relationships with participation among Chinese prisoners. Furthermore, factors most significantly associated with participation appear to be incarceration related, such as prison visits, prison phone calls, and sentence lengths. We conclude with a discussion of the implications of our results.

Association Between Alcohol Consumption and Risk of Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma: A Comprehensive Meta-Analysis of Epidemiological Studies

Du, T., Chen, K., Zheng, S., Bao, M., Huang, Y., & Wu, K. (2019). Association between alcohol consumption and risk of nasopharyngeal carcinoma: A comprehensive Meta-Analysis of epidemiological studies: Clinical and experimental research. *Alcoholism*, 43(11), 2262-2273.

Background

Alcohol consumption is increasing all over the world, but whether it is an independent factor affecting the occurrence of nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) is inconsistent in many studies. We aimed to explore the association between alcohol consumption and NPC risk by integrating existing evidence in a meta-analysis.

Methods

We searched for relevant articles published up to August 2018 in PubMed, Cochrane Library, Web of Science, and China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI). The Newcastle–Ottawa scale was used to assess the quality of the included studies. Odds ratios (ORs) or relative risks were pooled to estimate the associations between alcohol consumption and NPC risk.

Results

The meta-analysis of cohort studies showed no significant association between alcohol consumption and NPC, but pooled results from case–control studies indicated that ever drinking increased the probability of NPC versus nondrinking (OR = 1.10; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.01, 1.19). As compared with nondrinkers, high-frequency drinking (≥ 7 times/wk) increased the NPC probability (OR = 1.29; 95% CI: 1.05, 1.53) and low-frequency drinking (< 7 times/wk) decreased the probability (OR = 0.77; 95% CI: 0.60, 0.94), as did shorter duration of drinking (< 20 years) (OR = 0.64; 95% CI: 0.49, 0.79). On subgroup analyses, significant pooled results were observed for studies with high quality, with hospital-based controls and with adjustment for confounding factors, smoking, age, and sex.

Conclusions

The risk of NPC may increase with alcohol consumption. Ever drinking increased the risk versus nondrinking. Additionally, high-frequency drinking increased the risk, but low-frequency drinking decreased it to some extent. Further intensive studies based on well-designed methods are needed to examine the association.

The longitudinal relationships of interpersonal openness trait, hostility, and hostile attribution bias

Ya-Jie Wang, & Ling-Xiang Xia. (2019). The longitudinal relationships of interpersonal openness trait, hostility, and hostile attribution bias. *Aggressive Behavior*, 45(6), 682-690.

While the relationship between personality, hostility, and hostile attribution bias (HAB) has been explored in previous studies, their longitudinal relationship is unclear, and no related study has utilized the indigenous Chinese personality. This research explored the longitudinal relationships of interpersonal openness (IO; an indigenous Chinese personality construct), hostility, and HAB. The 942 valid participants (38.5% male, mean age = 20.83, standard deviation = 1.04) were from six different provinces in China. Measurements were completed on two separate occasions (Times 1 and 2), with a 6-month interval. Results showed that IO has longitudinal effects on hostility, after controlling for the Big Five, and HAB could be longitudinally predicted by IO and hostility as well. Moreover, hostility served as a mediator in the relationship between IO and HAB. These results suggest that IO can affect the development of hostility and HAB, and some indigenous Chinese personality factors may complement Western personality theories.

Violent video games exposure and aggression: The role of moral disengagement, anger, hostility, and disinhibition

Yao, M., Zhou, Y., Li, J., & Gao, X. (2019). Violent video games exposure and aggression: The role of moral disengagement, anger, hostility, and disinhibition. *Aggressive Behavior*, 45(6), 662-670.

Based on the General Aggression Model (GAM), the current study investigated the interactive effect of personal factors (e.g., sensation-seeking) and situational factors (e.g., violent video games exposure [VVGE]) on the trait aggressive behavior, and the mediating role of individual difference trait (e.g., moral disengagement, anger, and hostility). We recruited 547 undergraduates (48.45% male) from five Chinese universities. The results showed that VVGE was positively associated with moral disengagement, disinhibition, and the four aggressive traits (physical aggression, verbal aggression, anger, and hostility), which were positively associated with each other. Moral disengagement was positively associated with both the disinhibition and the four aggressive traits. Disinhibition was positively associated with the four aggressive traits as well. When controlled for gender, moral disengagement, anger, and hostility wholly mediated the relationship between VVGE and aggression, but the moderation effect of disinhibition was not significant. These findings support the framework of GAM and indicate that moral disengagement, anger, and hostility may be the factors that increase the risk of a higher level of aggression following repeated exposure to violent video games.

Association between opioid use disorder and fractures: a population-based study

Wen-Yu Hsu, Cheng-Li Lin, & Chia-Hung Kao. (2019). Association between opioid use disorder and fractures: A population-based study: (alcoholism and drug addiction). *Addiction*, 114(11), 2008-2015.

Aims

To test whether fractures and osteoporosis are more prevalent among patients with opioid use disorder (OUD) than patients without OUD in Taiwan.

Design

We conducted a retrospective cohort study using data from the National Health Insurance Research Database (NHIRD) in Taiwan.

Setting

Taiwan.

Participants

The number of adult patients with OUD and without OUD was 3695 and 14 780, respectively. We established both cohorts from 1 January 1998 to 31 December 2011 to observe the incidence of fracture. The occurrence of fracture was followed-up until the end of 2011.

Measurements

The primary measure was incidence of fracture. The

relative risk of fracture was estimated using the Cox proportional hazard model after adjusting for age, sex, index year and comorbidities. Comorbidities included diabetes mellitus, hyperlipidemia, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, heart failure, alcohol-related illness, osteoporosis, end-stage renal disease, obesity and rheumatoid arthritis, using the International Classification of Diseases, 9th revision, clinical modification.

Findings

Patients with OUD were 4.13 times more likely to suffer fractures than patients without OUD [incidence rate (IR) per 1000 person-years = 23.0 versus 5.47, adjusted hazard ratio (HR) = 3.74, 95% confidence interval (CI) = 3.27–4.29]. Compared with the control group, the risk of fracture was higher among the patients with OUD. Risk of fracture was higher in male elderly patients with diabetes mellitus, alcohol-related illness or osteoporosis. The cumulative incidences of fracture over 14 years of patients with OUD and without OUD differed significantly.

Conclusions

Taiwanese patients with opioid use disorder appear to have a higher adjusted hazard ratio for fracture than Taiwanese patients without opioid use disorder.

Nonfatal Suicidal Behaviors of Chinese Rural-to-Urban Migrant Workers: Attitude Toward Suicide Matters

Bao-Liang Zhong, Chan, S. S. M., Tie-Bang Liu, & Helen Fung-Kum Chiu. (2019). Nonfatal suicidal behaviors of chinese Rural-to-Urban migrant workers: Attitude toward suicide matters. *Suicide & Life - Threatening Behavior*, 49(5), 1199-1208

Objective

To examine the attitude toward suicide (ATS) and its influence on nonfatal suicidal behaviors of Chinese rural-to-urban migrant workers (MWs).

Method

Altogether, 3031 MWs completed the positive ATS Scale and structured questions regarding lifetime suicide ideation, plan, and attempt. Mental health help-seeking behaviors of MWs were also investigated.

Results

Overall, MWs held a more negative ATS than the Chinese general population. The lifetime prevalence of suicide ideation, plan, and attempt was 5.5%, 1.3%, and 1.1%, respectively. After controlling for lifetime depressive disorders and other covariates, a negative ATS was still significantly associated with lower risk of lifetime suicide ideation (OR = 0.32), plan (OR = 0.22), and attempt (OR = 0.26). MWs with a negative ATS were more likely to talk to others and seek help by online/telephone consultation for their mental health and suicidal problems ($p < .05$). A more

positive ATS was significantly associated with male gender, low education level, ethnic minority of Miao, low monthly income, and originating from western China.

Conclusions

The majority of MWs hold a negative ATS, which significantly contributes to their relatively low risk of nonfatal suicidal behaviors. The more help-seeking from others and online/telephone consultation in MWs with a negative ATS may lower their risk of nonfatal suicidal behaviors.

Group position, consciousness and perception of police fairness among urban residents in China

Wu, Y., Sun, I., Li, F., & Liu, S. (2019). Group position, consciousness and perception of police fairness among urban residents in china. *Policing*, 42(4), 640-653.

Purpose

The purpose of this paper is to assess the importance of group position and consciousness in predicting people's perceptions of police fairness in China.

Design/methodology/approach

This study used survey data collected from 1,095 respondents in Shanghai. Multivariate regression was used to analyze the effects of group positions and group consciousness variables on perceived police fairness, controlling for personal, experiential and neighborhood factors.

Findings

Regardless of their own *hukou* status, individuals who live in high migrant areas expressed less favorable attitudes toward police fairness. Meanwhile, people who displayed greater degrees of sensitivity to bias in law rated police fairness less favorably, whereas people who expressed higher levels of moral alignment with the law and belief in no choice but to obey the police rated police fairness more favorably. Lower levels of neighborhood disorder and higher degrees of cohesion were also associated with more positive evaluations of police fairness.

Research limitations/implications

The authors' measure of migrant concentration was constructed based on respondents' own assessments of this neighborhood feature. Future studies should consider using objective measures to supplement the construction of migrant concentration variables. The authors' group consciousness variables are limited as they are general, non-residential status specific and only capture part of the traditionally conceptualized variable of group consciousness. Future study should employ better-worded items that can tap precisely into people's various dimensions of social consciousness based on their group status.

Practical implications

Training officers has to give a high priority to the principles of both procedural and distributive justice, and implement performance and evaluation policies that support fair and responsive police behavior, particularly during situations where citizens report crime to and seek help from the police.

Originality/value

Despite their high relevance, variables reflecting group position have received marginal attention in previous research on public evaluations of the police in China. This study represents a first attempt to examine how the interactions between residence status and the level of neighborhood migrant concentration influence Chinese attitudes toward police fairness.

Linking supervisory procedural accountability to officer procedural accountability in Chinese policing

Wu, Y., Sun, I. Y., Van Craen, M., & Liu, J. (2019). Linking supervisory procedural accountability to officer procedural accountability in Chinese policing. *Policing & Society*, 29(7), 749-764.

An important yet severely understudied issue in the procedural justice literature involves the linkage between supervisory procedural accountability within a police agency and officer procedural accountability on the street. Relying on the survey data collected from more than 700 police officers in a large Chinese city, this study finds that the effect of supervisory procedural accountability on officer procedural accountability is principally indirect through the mediating factors of officer satisfaction with job and morale, net of several control variables. Noticeably, surveyed officers report only moderate levels of procedural accountability delivered by their supervisors, and even lower levels of accountability that they themselves are willing to render to the public. Implications for future research and policy are discussed.

Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Child Sexual Abuse Prevention among Parents of Children with Hearing Loss: A Pilot Study in Beijing and Hebei

Province, China

Guo, S., Chen, J., Yu, B., Jiang, Y., Song, Y., & Jin, Y.

(2019). Knowledge, attitude and practice of child sexual abuse prevention among parents of children with hearing loss: A pilot study in Beijing and Hebei province, China. *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse*, 28(7), 781-798.

This study aimed to examine the knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) of child sexual abuse (CSA) prevention among parents of children with hearing loss. The study involved 127 pairs of parents with deaf and hard of hearing children from three special education schools in Beijing and Hebei province, China. The findings revealed that the parents lacked knowledge about CSA prevention, such as the character of perpetrators and child victims. Parents were supportive about potential CSA prevention education in schools. Most parents told children much about personal safety, but topics on CSA prevention were still insufficient. The study also found that education level was significantly associated with knowledge and attitude. Elder parents knew more and talked more about CSA prevention. Mothers and girls' parents were more willing to communicate with children about CSA prevention. The conclusion of the study was that parents appeared to have gained a positive attitude, but poor knowledge and practice. Their knowledge and skills of effective communication should be strengthened to promote CSA prevention practice.

Examining Overparenting and Child Gender in Adolescence

Gagnon, R. J., & Garst, B. A. (2019). Examining overparenting and child gender in adolescence. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 28(10), 2876-2890.

Objectives

Overparenting research has been primarily confined to parents of adult, college-aged children. Few studies have examined overparenting among parents of early adolescent children, particularly in non-academic out-of-school time settings. The present study examined the relation between overparenting, commonly associated parental behaviors, and child gender, to determine if, in a sample of 169 parents of youth ages 11–17 ($M = 15.49$), the same relations would be present as in prior overparenting research with emerging adult samples.

Methods

Data were collected using a cross-sectional design with a questionnaire administered to parents following their child's participation in a one-week university-based residential summer camp. The initial seven-factor scale included items related to overparenting, affect management, parental monitoring, digital limit setting, psychological control, risk aversion, and autonomy granting. The final seven-factor 22-item measure was validated through confirmatory factor analysis and study hypotheses were tested through a structural equation model.

Results

Consistent with much of the overparenting literature involving parents of emerging adults, overparenting had a significant

positive direct effect on affect management, parental monitoring, parental digital limit setting, psychological control, and risk aversion, and a significant negative direct effect on autonomy granting. No relation was found between child gender

and affect management, parental monitoring, parental digital limit setting, overparenting, risk aversion, psychological control, or autonomy granting.

Conclusions

The findings were partly consistent with prior studies of emerging adults and have implications for our understanding of overparenting during adolescence as well as within the out-of-school time contexts in which overparenting research is emerging. Larger community as an example of utilizing new sources of data.

Perceived Appropriateness as a Moderator of the Association between Corporal Punishment and Chinese Adolescents' Externalizing Behaviors

Wang, M., Li, J., & Liu, L. (2019). Perceived appropriateness as a moderator of the association between corporal punishment and Chinese adolescents' externalizing behaviors. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 28(10), 2867-2875.

Objectives

Parental corporal punishment has consistently been linked to adolescents' negative outcomes, such as externalizing behaviors. Studies have suggested that adolescents' subjective perceptions of parental corporal punishment may moderate the relations between corporal punishment and adolescents' externalizing behaviors. From this perspective, adolescents' perceived appropriateness of corporal punishment may be an important moderator. Unfortunately, limited research has addressed the

moderating role of adolescents' perceived appropriateness in the association between parental corporal punishment and adolescents' externalizing behaviors. The present study examined this issue in China.

Methods

A sample of 1164 Chinese adolescents aged 11–16 years old ($M = 14.36$ years, $SD = 0.96$; 48.8% boys) completed measures on parental corporal punishment, perceived appropriateness of corporal punishment, and externalizing behaviors.

Results

The results indicated that adolescents' perceived appropriateness of corporal punishment intensified the association between parental corporal punishment and adolescents' externalizing behaviors. Adolescents who perceived corporal punishment as appropriate were more likely to engage in externalizing behaviors. Moreover, no gender difference was identified in the moderating effects of adolescents' perceived appropriateness of corporal punishment.

Conclusions

Findings from the present study highlight the importance of adolescents' subjective perceptions of corporal punishment, which may influence the negative outcomes associated with corporal punishment and can help improve interventions aimed at reducing these negative outcomes.

The Weight Status of Only Children in China: The Role of Marital Satisfaction and Maternal Warmth

Bin-Bin, C., & Zhou, N. (2019). The weight status of only children in China: The role of marital satisfaction and maternal warmth. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 28(10), 2754-2761.

Objectives

Previous studies have indicated that only children (i.e., children without siblings) have a greater risk of being overweight and/or obese than children with siblings. The present study aimed to explore how family factors, such as maternal warmth and marital relationships, are associated with the weight status of only children in China.

Methods

The sample was comprised of 395 mothers ($M = 32.95$ years old, $SD = 3.18$) with only children ($M = 61.32$ months, $SD = 9.32$) in Shanghai, China. Mothers completed questionnaires assessing maternal warmth and marital satisfaction. In addition, they reported their children's weight and height, which was used to calculate the children's body mass index (BMI) and overweight/obese status.

Results

Maternal warmth was negatively related to only children's BMI and overweight/obese status. Marital satisfaction, on the other hand, was only negatively related to only children's BMI. In addition, maternal warmth had a mediating role in the association between marital satisfaction and children's BMI.

Conclusions

The findings may enhance our understanding of how family functioning influences only children's weight.

Children's and Parents' Perceptions of Vulnerability as

Weakness: Associations with Children's Well-Being

Borelli, J. L., Smiley, P. A., Gaskin, G., Pham, P. T., Kussman, M., & Shahar, B. (2019). Children's and parents' perceptions of vulnerability as weakness: Associations with Children's well-

being. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 28(10), 2727-2741.

Objectives

The importance of vulnerability expression for well-being is a prominent theme in contemporary psychology, but empirical support for this claim is lacking, including evidence for the belief that males are less open to states of vulnerability than females, and that people who are more judgmental of vulnerability experience difficulties in emotion regulation, and psychological well-being. Robust theoretical perspectives (attachment theory, emotion socialization) hold that children's views regarding vulnerability originate within the parent-child relationship; here we empirically examine parents' and children's views regarding vulnerability.

Methods

We explored school-aged children's (8 to 12 years) and their parents' ($N = 121$) meta-emotional distress regarding vulnerability, as well as their perceptions of experiencing vulnerability as weak or strong, and their affective and behavioral reactions to vulnerability. We also compared perceptions of physical versus emotional vulnerability.

Results

There were few gender differences in perceptions of vulnerability; however, children and parents evaluated physical vulnerability more favorably than emotional vulnerability. While meta-emotional distress to vulnerability was not consistently associated with emotion dysregulation or psychopathology, perceiving vulnerability as weak and as a reason to distance

oneself, to not like the experimenter (children) or to discourage such expression (parents), were robustly associated with depressive symptoms and rejection sensitivity.

Conclusions

Building relationships in which expressions of vulnerability especially emotional vulnerability (states of fear and sadness) are accepted and perceived as a means of building emotional resilience comports with attachment theory and with emotion- and attachment-based therapy principles.

Risk, Risk Assessment, and Community Corrections in China

Xiaoyu, Y. (2019). Risk, risk assessment, and community corrections in china. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 63(14), 2466-2482.

Although risk in the criminal justice field has been subject to intensive international debate, it has not incorporated China and its growing field of community corrections. This article assesses the current initiative of developing actuarial assessment tools in China and contrasts this with its use in the correctional context. There is certainly a rift in the understanding of risk, particularly, between the risk factors in Western risk assessment tools, the political construction of risk, and the local practitioners' embrace of correctional work. However, this article suggests that under the current mode of risk governance in China, actuarial assessment tools promoted in the correctional field simply add another layer of social control. The article highlights the importance of political and social rationalities and environments behind the construction of risk.

Sex Work and the Karmic Wheel: How Buddhism Influences Sex Work in China

Tsang, E. Y., & Lowe, J. (2019). Sex work and the karmic wheel: How buddhism influences sex work in china. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 63(13), 2356-2377.

As prostitution is widely condemned as a form of criminality in China, there is a need to examine how Buddhism functions not as a form of therapy for the purposes of rehabilitating or deterring prostitution but as a force that encourages participation in prostitution. In this work, we argue that rural-urban migrant sex workers who are Buddhists appropriate the religion's teachings of compassion, mindfulness, and karma to find a renewed sense of meaning and purpose in their livelihoods. We illustrate how Buddhism allows sex workers to cultivate the affective labor required for the purposes of servicing male clients in conjunction with finding positive purpose in their lives. In doing so, their bodies gain affirmative value in the form of helping their heterosexual male clients address deficits in their masculinities.

Who Can Get More Benefits? Effects of Mindfulness Training in Long-Term and Short-Term Male Prisoners

Yuanyuan, A., Huang, Q., Zhou, Y., Yuyang, Z., & Xu, W. (2019). Who can get more benefits? effects of mindfulness training in long-term and short-term male prisoners. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 63(13), 2318-2337.

Who Can Get More Benefits? Effects of Mindfulness Training in Long-Term and Short-Term Male Prisoners

Yuanyuan, A., Huang, Q., Zhou, Y., Yuyang, Z., & Xu, W. (2019). Who can get more benefits? effects of mindfulness training in long-term and short-term male prisoners. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 63(13), 2318-2337.

The aim of the present study was to examine the effects of a 6-week mindfulness training program on mental health, anxiety, depression, aggression, sleep quality, mood states, total mood disturbance, and perceived stress among male Chinese prisoners, and to explore whether the intervention effects differed in long-term and short-term prisoners. Eighty-three male prisoners completed the study, including 39 in the mindfulness training group and 44 in the waitlist control group. Results showed that, compared with the waitlist control group, mindfulness training group showed a significant improvement in mindfulness level ($p < .01$), Symptom Checklist-90 (SCL-90; $p < .001$), aggression ($p < .05$), sleep quality ($p < .05$), and total mood disturbance ($p < .01$). Moreover, compared with the short-term prisoners, mindfulness training was more effective on the long-term prisoners in mindfulness level ($p < .05$), SCL-90 ($p < .001$), anxiety ($p < .05$), depression ($p < .05$), aggression ($p < .05$), total mood disturbance ($p < .01$), and perceived stress ($p < .01$). Given the study's innovation, we discussed its significance and limitations.

When the West Meets the East: Cultural Clash and Its Impacts on Anomie in a Sample of Chinese Adolescents

Zhao, R., Zhang, H., Zhao, J. S., & Wang, X. (2019). When the west meets the east: Cultural clash and its impacts on anomie in a sample of chinese adolescents. *Deviant Behavior*, 40(10), 1187-1205.

Criminological studies conducted in China have highlighted the important role of Chinese culture and anomie theory in explaining crime patterns and delinquency among adolescents. None of the studies, however, have empirically tested the relationship between cultural attachment and anomie. The purpose of this study is to examine the influence of ethnic identity associated with cultural attachment on anomie in the Chinese social setting. Specifically, the effects of both attachment to conventional Chinese culture and attachment to Western popular culture (WPC) were examined; the interaction between the two may shed some important light on how culture and cultural conflict can lead to anomie among Chinese adolescents. The data analyzed were collected from a sample of more than 6,500 middle school students. Structural equation modeling was employed to test the hypothesized relationships. The study found that attachment to traditional Chinese cultural values, especially showing respect to conventional figures/values, reduces anomie among adolescents. In contrast, attraction to WPC and being socially labeled as a big fan of WPC elevate the levels of anomie reported by the students. Reflections on cultural conflict and relevant policy implications are provided in the "Discussions and conclusions" section.

Longitudinal relations between executive function and internalizing problems in grade school: The role of peer difficulty and academic performance

Wang, Y., & Zhou, X. (2019). Longitudinal relations between executive function and internalizing problems in grade school: The role of peer difficulty and academic performance. *Developmental Psychology, 55*(10), 2147.

Deficits in executive function have been associated with internalizing problems in children. Yet little is known about the mechanisms that may explain this association. Using longitudinal data across elementary school years ($N = 1,364$), this study examined the role of peer difficulty and poor academic performance in understanding longitudinal associations between executive function and internalizing problems. Executive function was measured in first grade with observed tasks and standardized tests. Peer difficulty and academic performance were reported by teachers and/or mothers at three waves. Internalizing problems were reported by mothers at four waves. Using structural equation modeling, results demonstrated that peer difficulty and poor academic performance independently mediated longitudinal relations between executive function and internalizing problems. Findings highlighted the importance of children's functioning in key identity domains in understanding the adverse impact of inferior executive function on internalizing problems in school-age children.

Longitudinal effects of maternal love withdrawal and guilt induction on Chinese American preschoolers' bullying aggressive behavior

Yu, J., Cheah, C. S. L., Hart, C. H., Yang, C., & Olsen, J. A. (2019). Longitudinal effects of maternal love withdrawal and guilt induction on Chinese American preschoolers' bullying aggressive behavior. *Development and Psychopathology, 31*(4), 1467-1475.

Bullying has been understudied among preschool children, especially those from Chinese American families. Previous research has also neglected the dimensional effects of psychological control on child bullying development. This study examined two psychological control dimensions, love withdrawal and guilt induction, and their effects on children's bullying aggressive behavior using a longitudinal design. Participants were first-generation Chinese American mothers ($N = 133$; mean age [M_{age}] = 37.82) and their preschool children ($M_{age} = 4.48$). Chinese immigrant mothers reported their psychologically controlling parenting and teachers rated children's bullying aggressive behaviors in the school setting. Confirmatory factor analyses were conducted to establish the psychometric properties and cross-wave measurement equivalence of the study constructs. Cross-lagged structural equation modeling analysis indicated that maternal love withdrawal prospectively predicted more bullying aggressive behavior, whereas guilt induction predicted less bullying aggressive behavior in children 6 months later. These results held after controlling for the initial level of children's problem behaviors and demographic variables (child age, gender, and maternal education). For child effects, child bullying aggressive behavior predicted more maternal guilt induction over time but not love withdrawal. Our findings highlight the importance of construct specificity and cultural context in understanding associations between parenting and

child development.

Bullying victimization and depression among left-behind children in rural China: Roles of self-compassion and hope

Zhang, H., Chi, P., Long, H., & Ren, X. (2019). Bullying victimization and depression among left-behind children in rural china: Roles of self-compassion and hope. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 96, 1.

Background Bullying victimization among school-aged children is an important public health issue that may affect their well-being and mental health. However, few studies have been conducted on left-behind children in rural China, who are defined as the children who stay in rural areas for more than six months and have one or both parents migrating to urban areas for work. The mechanisms through which bullying victimization will influence depression have disproportionately adopted a psychopathological perspective, and the protective factors are understudied. **Objective** This study aims at investigating the factors that might contribute to breaking up the vicious circle between bullying victimization and developmental problems, focusing on the protective role of self-compassion and hope in the association between bullying victimization and depression. **Methods** Using questionnaires, data were collected from a sample of 1091 school-aged left-behind children from west and central China. **Results** Compared with rural children living with their parents, left-behind children reported a higher level of bullying victimization. Bullying victimization was positively associated with depression through decreased self-compassion and hope, and self-compassion played a more crucial role than hope in the linkage between bullying victimization and depression. **Conclusions** Our study's findings suggest that it is necessary to incorporate self-compassion and hope in mental health prevention and intervention programs targeting left-behind children with bullying victimization experiences.

Trajectories of Suicidal Ideation from Middle Childhood to Early Adolescence: Risk and Protective Factors

Zhu, X., Tian, L., & Huebner, E. S. (2019). Trajectories of suicidal ideation from middle childhood to early adolescence: Risk and protective factors. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 48(9), 1818-1834.

Suicidal ideation is considered to be the first step on the pathway to suicide. Despite the fact that suicidal ideation is surprisingly prevalent among preadolescent children in China and elsewhere, and despite its possible increase during the transition into adolescence, its developmental patterns and predictors during this period are unclear, thus precluding a meaningful understanding of its determinants and possible trajectories. Thus, this study aimed to identify suicidal ideation trajectories and multisystemic predictors covering the transition from middle childhood to early adolescence. A total of 715 Chinese elementary school students ($M_{age} = 8.95$, $SD = 0.71$; 54.5% was male) participated in assessments at six time points, using six-month assessment intervals. Growth mixture modeling analyses extracted three distinct trajectories of suicidal ideation: “low-stable” (86.4%), “moderate-increasing” (7.1%) and “high-start” (6.5%). Multivariate logistic regression analyses revealed that social anxiety and academic anxiety served as risk factors for the adverse developmental trajectories of suicidal ideation; whereas self-esteem, life satisfaction, and academic achievement served as protective factors for the positive developmental trajectory of suicidal ideation. The identification of three subgroups with unique predictors highlights the importance of individual difference considerations in understanding the progression of suicidal ideation in childhood and adolescence and the need for specific programs tailored to the unique characteristics of the relevant trajectories. Furthermore, given that suicidal ideation may start in a

proportion of middle childhood youths and continue into adolescence, the middle childhood period should provide an important window of opportunity for large-scale screening and prevention of the escalation of suicidality in adolescence.

Peer Acceptance and Nonsuicidal Self-injury among Chinese Adolescents: A Longitudinal Moderated Mediation Model

Wu, N., Hou, Y., Chen, P., & You, J. (2019). Peer acceptance and nonsuicidal self-injury among Chinese adolescents: A longitudinal moderated mediation model. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 48(9), 1806-1817.

Peer relationship plays an important role in non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI). However, little is known about how and in what conditions peer relationship may influence NSSI. By integrating multiple theories (i.e., attachment theory, the emotional regulation model of self-compassion and NSSI, and the differential-susceptibility theory), the current study investigated two potential mediators (i.e., self-compassion and depressive symptoms) and one potential moderator (i.e., behavioral impulsivity) of the relation between peer acceptance and NSSI. Participants were 813 Chinese adolescents (43% female; *Age* at Wave 1 = 13.15 years) from a two-wave longitudinal study with data spanning one year. The results revealed that the indirect pathways linking peer acceptance and NSSI were conditioned on the level of behavioral impulsivity. Specifically, for adolescents with lower levels of impulsivity, a higher level of peer acceptance was related to fewer depressive symptoms directly or indirectly through self-compassion; fewer depressive symptoms, in turn, were linked to fewer NSSI behaviors longitudinally. For adolescents with higher levels of behavioral impulsivity, peer acceptance was related to fewer NSSI behaviors only through self-compassion. Results indicate

that increasing peer acceptance is important in reducing adolescent NSSI. Interventions designed to reduce adolescent NSSI may also be effective if they focus on promoting adolescent self-compassion, particularly for adolescents with higher levels of behavioral impulsivity.

What They Don't Know Says A Lot: Residents' Knowledge of Neighborhood Crime in Contemporary China

Shen, Y., Messner, S. F., Liu, J., & Sampson, R. J. (2019). What they Don't know says A lot: Residents' knowledge of neighborhood crime in contemporary China. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 35(3), 607-629.

Objectives

Our study questions the common assumption of random DK responses in criminology survey data and emphasizes the importance of understanding and handling DK for gaining substantive criminological knowledge. It examines the individual-level and neighborhood-level correlates of the propensity to give the DK response to questions on individual perception of neighborhood crime in Chongqing, China.

Methods

We designed and conducted an original survey of 4839 residents from 100 urban neighborhoods in Chongqing, China in 2016. Random intercept hierarchical linear models were used to examine the effects of individual-level variables on uncertainty towards neighborhood crime and the effects of neighborhood social process variables, controlling for neighborhood composition.

Results

At least in some instances, DK appears to be the most valid response, reflecting actual uncertainty and lack of knowledge about neighborhood crime. DK responses have substantive correlates at both the individual and neighborhood level. Of particular interest, neighborhood social cohesion is negatively associated with individual uncertainty about neighborhood crime, controlling for neighborhood composition. There is a significant interaction between neighborhood semi-public social control and neighborhood poverty in predicting DK.

Conclusions

Understanding the meanings behind DK has important implications for whether to include the DK option in survey designs and how to handle DK responses in data analysis when they occur. When DK is a valid answer for many respondents, not including the DK option in the survey instrument forces respondents to choose a nonexistent answer, which can result in misleading interpretations.

The Mediating Effect of Perceived Social Acknowledgment on the Relationship Between Patient Assaults and Posttraumatic Stress Reactions in Emergency Nurses

Ruiyuan, G., Gao, J., Liu, G., Cheng, F., & Baolan, G. (2019). The mediating effect of perceived social acknowledgment on the relationship between patient assaults and posttraumatic stress reactions in emergency nurses. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 34*(18), 3833-3849.

This study explored whether posttraumatic stress symptoms resulted from workplace assaults were mediated by the

perception of social acknowledgment by the victim. A sample of 444 emergency room nurses in China completed questionnaires measuring the frequency and types of patient assaults, the severity of physical injury, the perception of social acknowledgment, and the posttraumatic stress symptoms. Cross-sectional design, multiregression, and bootstrapping mediation analyses were used to test the hypotheses. Results showed that general disapproval and family disapproval mediated the relationship between the frequency of patient assaults and the severity of posttraumatic stress symptoms. These two factors also mediated the links between the injury severity of patient assaults and the development of posttraumatic stress symptoms. Implications for clinical practice and future research were discussed.

Procedural justice perceptions, legitimacy beliefs, and compliance with the law: a meta-analysis

Walters, G. D., & Bolger, P. C. (2019). Procedural justice perceptions, legitimacy beliefs, and compliance with the law: A meta-analysis. *Journal of Experimental Criminology, 15*(3), 341-372.

Objectives

The purpose of this study was to compare procedural justice and legitimacy as correlates and predictors of compliance with the law.

Methods

A literature review produced 64 studies, 95 samples, and 196 effect sizes from studies published or conducted sometime between 1990 and February 2018 in which procedural justice

was correlated with legitimacy and/or compliance, or legitimacy was correlated with compliance. Fifty samples included all 3 correlations, 3 samples included 2 correlations, and the remaining 42 samples included a single correlation. Two random effects meta-analyses were performed.

Results

Pooled univariate effects for all three correlations achieved significance. Although there was a high degree of heterogeneity in the results and modest evidence of publication bias in one of the subsamples, sensitivity testing indicated that no one study had an undue influence over the results. Using a generalized least squares (GLS) multivariate approach, a path analysis revealed a significant a path from procedural justice to legitimacy, a significant b path from legitimacy to compliance, and a significant c' path from procedural justice to compliance, but only the a and b paths were significant when the analysis was restricted to studies with longitudinal data.

Conclusions

The current findings suggest that legitimacy beliefs are instrumental in promoting compliance with the law and that while procedural justice perceptions also appear to predict compliance, the effect was relatively weak in this meta-analysis and could not be reliably established in longitudinal datasets.

Direct and Interactive Effects of Peer Attachment and Grit on Mitigating Problem Behaviors Among Urban Left-Behind Adolescents

Lan, X., & Radin, R. (2019). Direct and interactive effects of peer attachment and grit on mitigating problem behaviors

among urban left-behind adolescents. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 1-11.

Objectives

With the rise of internal migration in China, research has shown parental migration is linked to adolescent psychological adjustment, but little is known about the corresponding adjustment among left-behind adolescents in urban areas. More importantly, the protective factors for their adjustment are still sparsely covered in the literature. Guided by a risk and resilience ecological framework, the current study compares internalizing problem behavior (IPB) and externalizing problem behavior (EPB) between urban left-behind adolescents and their non-left-behind counterparts in mainland China. It also examines whether the direct and interactive effects of peer attachment and two facets of grit—perseverance of effort (PE) and consistency of interests (CI)—can mitigate problem behaviors in urban left-behind adolescents.

Methods

A propensity score matching analysis was used to balance the two groups concerning age, gender, socioeconomic status, and family functioning. Finally, 246 left-behind adolescents (53.6% girls) and 492 non-left-behind counterparts (55.1% girls) aged 13–18 years were involved in this study.

Results

Urban left-behind adolescents perceived higher levels of IPB and EPB compared to non-left-behind peers. Moreover, higher levels of PE buffered the association between peer attachment and IPB, whereas lower levels of PE exacerbated the association between peer attachment and EPB for urban left-behind

adolescents only. Additionally, higher levels of CI buffered the association between peer attachment and EPB for both groups.

Conclusions

This study concludes that peer attachment and PE have protective roles in mitigating problem behaviors among urban left-behind adolescents.

Involvement in Bullying Among Left-Behind Children in Provincial Chinese Cities: The Role of Perceived Emotional Support

Otake, Y., Liu, X., & Luo, X. (2019). Involvement in bullying among left-behind children in provincial chinese cities: The role of perceived emotional support. *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma*, 28(8), 943-957.

Background. Bullying at school has serious short- and long-term negative consequences both for victims and perpetrators. Left-behind children (LBC) are one population that may be at high risk of bullying. These are children who are left behind when their parents migrate either within or between countries for work or other reasons. This is a social issue within mainland China and in some other countries. The present study aimed to examine the association between school bullying and LBC. **Methods.** Middle school students (n = 4,360, 11-16 years old) were surveyed cross-sectionally in Hunan Province, China. Data included self-reported bullying involvement, left-behind status, duration of separation, demographic information, perceived emotional support from family, and perceived relationship with teachers. **Results.** LBC were more likely than non-LBC to report being bullies and victims. LBC who were left behind by mothers or both parents were more likely to report being victims, and

those left behind by both parents also reported more bullying. A higher perceived emotional support among LBC was associated with decreased victimization and perpetration. A better perceived relationship with the teacher among LBC was also associated with decreased victimization and perpetration. **Conclusions.** To reduce bullying among LBC, school personnel and other professionals should promote more regular contact with parents and the provision of emotional support by professional and family caregivers.

Trust in the Police in Rural China: a Comparison Between Villagers and Local Officials

Sun, I. Y., Han, Z., Wu, Y., & Farmer, A. K. (2019). Trust in the police in rural china: A comparison between villagers and local officials. *Asian Journal of Criminology*, 14(3), 241-258.

Although the past decade has witnessed the rise of studies on Chinese evaluations of the police, rural villagers' assessments of the police remain under-researched. Drawing upon performance theory and survey data from China's countryside, this study tested whether variations in satisfaction with government performance and life are linked to villagers' and officials' trust in county and local/town police. We found that villagers displayed lower levels of trust in the police than local officials. Higher satisfaction with government performance and integrity were associated with greater trust in county police among both villagers and officials. Villagers' greater satisfaction with crime control and safety led to their stronger trust in both county and town police, but such satisfaction was not significantly related to officials' trust in both levels of police forces. Rural residents' generalized trust and particularized trust were associated with a greater likelihood of viewing the police as trustworthy. Meanwhile, female respondents, both villagers and officials, and higher-income officials were more likely to view the police as

trustworthy. Directions for future research and policy are discussed.

Prison misconduct among female inmates with mental disorders, substance abuse/dependence, and co-occurring disorders in Taiwan

Kuo, S., & Zhao, R. (2019). Prison misconduct among female inmates with mental disorders, substance abuse/dependence, and co-occurring disorders in taiwan. *International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice*, 43(3), 263-276.

This survey study attempted to address two research questions: (1) whether female inmates with either singular mental illness or singular substance abuse/dependence disorders were more likely to break institutional rules in prison than their disorder-free counterparts; and (2) whether female inmates with both mental illness and substance abuse/dependence disorders (CODs) were more likely to engage in misbehaviour than either disorder-free or singularly disordered women during the course of their confinement. The current study employed a sample of 643 female inmates and the data for analyses contained information on inmates' CODs, mental and substance abuse/dependence disorders, and pre-prison and prison experiences. The results showed that female inmates with CODs committed the most misconduct in prisons, but no significant effect was found on prison misconduct among inmates with singular disorders and disorder-free female inmates. Possible explanations for these results were suggested, and public policy implications were discussed in the concluding section.

Exploitation, Offense, or Private Issue? Guardians' Perceptions and Self-Efficacy in Handling Girl Compensated Dating in Hong Kong

Li Jessica, C. M., Chau-kiu, C., Jia, C. X., S., & Mlyakado, B. P. (2019). Exploitation, offense, or private issue? guardians' perceptions and self-efficacy in handling girl compensated dating in hong kong. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 34(14), 3034-3055.

Compensated dating (CD) has emerged as a global concern since the 1990s. Although considerable empirical research has been conducted to assess the patterns of and factors influencing CD, limited information is currently available on the attitudes of guardians (e.g., social workers, police officers, parents of students, and community representatives) in a Chinese community toward this issue. Using survey data collected from 962 guardians, the current study analyzes the guardians' perceptions of CD and their self-efficacy in handling this issue. Results show that these guardians perceive CD to be exploitative or harmful and that their self-efficacy in handling this issue was low. In particular, social workers appeared to be considerably tolerant for this phenomenon. Perceptions of CD were partly predictable by age, gender, and educational attainment, whereas self-efficacy was partly predictable by experience working with cases involving CD. This study represents the first attempt to analyze the guardians' views on a new form of child abuse. Moreover, this research has implications for social intervention, policy, and future research.

ACCCJ 2019 Summer Delegations:

Dr. Bin Liang coordinated the 2019 ACCCJ summer delegations. The group visited Hong Kong, Langfang, Tianjin, and Kunmin.

Hong Kong

5.29-5.30, The University of Hong Kong, Law School, Police accountability in a comparative perspective (比较视角下的警务研究)

Participants: Liqun Cao (University of Ontario Institute of Technology), Shanhe Jiang (Wayne State University), Bin Liang (Oklahoma State University), Kevin Wang (University of South Florida), Min Xie (University of Maryland)

5.31-6.1, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Cross-border crime and crime prevention (跨境/地区犯罪及其预防)

Participants: Liqun Cao (University of Ontario Institute of Technology), Shanhe Jiang (Wayne State University), Bin Liang (Oklahoma State University), Kevin Wang (University of South Florida), Min Xie (University of Maryland), Sara Zhong (The Chinese University of Hong Kong)



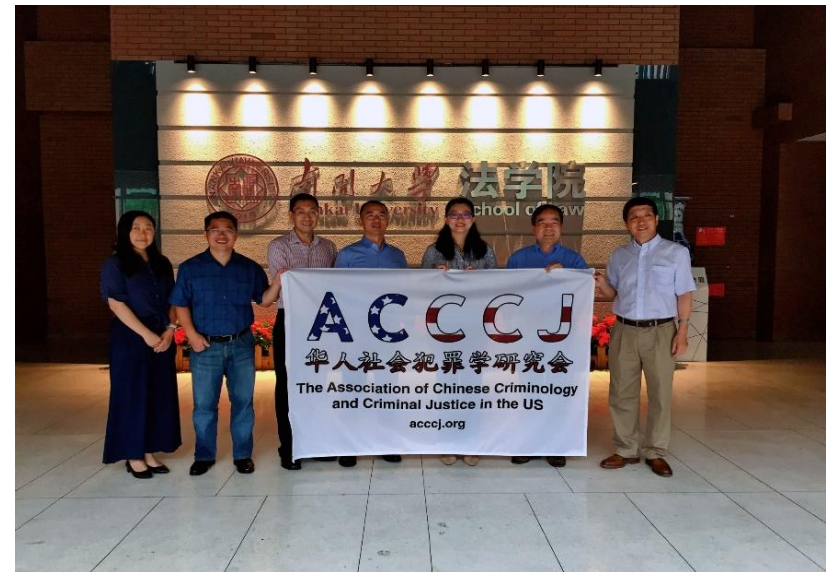
Langfang & Tianjin

6.4-6.5, *China People's Police University, Crime and victimization of (Chinese) migrants overseas (华人在海外的犯罪与被害及其防范)*

Participants: Liqun Cao (University of Ontario Institute of Technology), Bin Liang (Oklahoma State University), Ivan Sun (University of Delaware), Sara Zhong (The Chinese University of Hong Kong)

6.5-6.6, *Nankai University, Empirical research of legal issues (实证研究和当代法律问题)*

Participants: Xiaojin Chen (Tulane University), Shanhe Jiang (Wayne State University), Bin Liang (Oklahoma State University), Ruibin Lü (Stockton University), Yue Yuan (San Jose State University), Lening Zhang (Saint Francis University), Sara Zhong (The Chinese University of Hong Kong)



Kunmin

6.7-6.9, *in Kunming Drug crimes and capital punishment against drug offenders (毒品犯罪和死刑辩护)*

Participants: Shanhe Jiang (Wayne State University), Su Jiang (Beijing University), Jessica Li (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University), Bin Liang (Oklahoma State University), Siyu Liu (Penn State Harrisburg), Hong Lu (University of Nevada, Las Vegas), Tobias Smith (UC Berkeley), Ivan Sun (University of Delaware), Zhongwei Sun (lawyer, China), Xingli Xiao (lawyer, China), Moulin Xiong (Southwestern University of Finance and Economics), Sara Zhong (The Chinese University of Hong Kong)



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